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TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

No War Tax Cuts.

When the Germans stopped fight-  
ing, ten months ago, the visionary  
Administration in Washington prom-  
ised the American people that their  
war tax load would be made much  
lighter. But THE SUN reminded the  
Government and the public that the  
way to begin to lower taxes was to  
stop squandering.

The Government did not stop the  
war squander or any squander. It  
went on operating munition plants at  
costs of hundreds of millions of dollars  
a month. It even went on building  
munition plants when there was no  
longer need anywhere on earth for  
munitions. It went on pouring billions  
of dollars into ships. It went on pil-  
ling up hundreds of millions of dollars  
of railway deficits. It went on carry-  
ing tens of thousands of useless office  
holders on the payrolls. It went on  
spilling prodigious treasure into the  
laps of foreign Governments.

As late as last spring the Adminis-  
tration was still insisting that taxes  
could be brought down. It was still  
announcing that the Government  
finances were looking brighter and  
brighter. But on April 5 THE SUN  
answered that we should have a bank-  
rupt Treasury, unless the new Con-  
gress could save it.

As recently as last July—in the  
first month of the present fiscal year  
ending June 30, 1920—Secretary GLASS  
predicted that in this fiscal year there  
would be revenues enough to take  
care of the national needs. But at  
that time THE SUN replied that if the  
Treasury had anything like enough  
cash in this fiscal year of 1920 to pay  
its bills it would be cash raised by the  
millions and tens of millions on the  
Government's I O U's. And we de-  
clared then and we repeat now that  
"a Treasury fat with I O U finan-  
cing may be good enough for Secre-  
tary GLASS, but it is not good enough  
and never ought to be good enough  
for the hard-headed, self-respecting  
American people."

Because of the Government wallow-  
ing in peace waste and squander for  
months and months after the close  
of the war the Congress leaders are  
compelled to announce this week that  
they cannot now cut the war taxes.  
The wonder is that they have not  
found it necessary to increase the  
taxes; for there isn't a department  
in the United States Government to-  
day that isn't spending more money  
than it ought to spend. There isn't a  
department of any consequence that  
isn't breeding deficits. There isn't a  
department that isn't seeking from  
Congress greater appropriations than  
it ought to get. There isn't yet any  
general administrative programme to  
begin actually to save. It is still  
talk of retrenchment—talk.

Meanwhile the chickens of the  
Kitchin revenue policy are coming  
home to roost. KITCHIN's idea of re-  
venue raising was to clean out all the  
industries, all the businesses, all the  
individuals that could be cleaned out  
of ready cash and liquid assets. This  
sort of taxation is always a drying  
up process. As the sources are thus  
dried up the streams of revenue be-  
gin to diminish. Even the tax rates  
in force to-day aren't going to pro-  
duce the revenues they could have  
produced a year ago, because there  
are no longer the net earnings, the  
net profits and the net incomes there  
were a year ago to be taxed.

Any tax revision that is going to  
keep the Treasury in necessary funds  
without stripping business and im-  
poverishing individuals, thus making  
it turn for a destitute Government,  
must be a general revision, beginning  
with the obliteration of the pernicious  
Kitchin policies.

Some Patriots and Claude Kitchin.  
General PERRIN received the  
thanks of Congress yesterday, but  
the presentation to him of a sword  
of honor was prevented by a band of  
petty politicians, among whom CLAUDE  
KITCHIN of Scotland Neck, N. C., was  
appropriately conspicuous.

To General PERRIN the lack of  
this purely ornamental weapon is a  
matter of slight consequence. To  
the country the failure of the bill  
providing for it is an irritating re-

minder of the fact that no legislative  
body would be truly representative  
if it did not number among its mem-  
bers a small proportion of mean and  
jealous marplots, anxious at all times  
to display their envy of those en-  
dowed with the qualities which elicit  
the respect of honorable men.

Let it stand thus: The American  
patriots in Congress conferred the  
thanks of the nation on General PER-  
SHING, and Representative CLAUDE  
KITCHIN would not let him have a  
sword of honor.

The Mania for Wanting to Do  
Something Else.

"Everybody wants to do something  
else," said Mr. Root in his Constitu-  
tion Day address, referring to social  
unrest.

Not quite everybody, of course, but  
a number great enough to disturb all  
economic and some mental balances.

The fever germ comes from a theory  
that higher prices and higher wages  
will in some mysterious way result in  
prosperity without the aid of industry  
and thrift.

The workman jumps from one job  
to another, but not so fast but that  
jumping prices, caused by his own  
nervous activity, catch him by the  
pocket at the end of each flight.

Each uneasy individual admits that  
if wages receded toward normal liv-  
ing costs would necessarily fall; but  
each believes that it is the other fel-  
low who is getting too much pay.

Everybody knows that when a na-  
tion spends twenty-five billions on a  
war the bill must be paid by the ex-  
tra production of material equal to  
that which was consumed in the war;  
but the individual declines to work  
fast when he can get as much pay for  
working slowly.

Everybody, or at least his neighbor,  
is apt to be deluded by the notion that  
higher wages mean that his produc-  
tive capacity has increased; if he can-  
not get higher wages he wants to do  
something else.

The farmer is an exception. So  
long as the Government keeps up the  
price of food by fixing a high price  
on wheat and preventing a natural  
fluctuation in the grain market the  
farmer won't want to be anything  
else than a farmer.

The most conspicuous example of a  
man who wants to do something else  
is he who, hired to work for the  
United States, devotes his entire time  
to the business of other nations and  
tries to lure America away from its  
ancient job of being American.

The League and Ireland.

Two notable evasions of specific  
statement concerning the relation of  
the League of Nations to the hopes of  
the Irish liberators have been re-  
corded this week. One evasion was  
by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE at London on  
Wednesday. The other evasion was  
by President WILSON, also on Wednes-  
day, at San Francisco.

When the British Premier was  
asked about the practical workings of  
the League in the cases of Russia and  
Ireland he solemnly replied, "We must  
have fair play in both cases. Never  
was a League of Nations more  
needed." What this means or does  
not mean, or whether it means any-  
thing at all, we leave to Celtic intel-  
ligence to determine.

President WILSON's treatment of  
the same subject was more elaborately  
and therefore more trickily  
slanting. Somebody wrote out and  
presented to him a series of ques-  
tions, one of which was this:

"Why was the case of Ireland not  
heard at the Peace Conference, and  
what is your position on the subject  
of self-determination for Ireland?"

To the first part of this inquiry the  
President replied that the Peace Con-  
ference had no jurisdiction over any  
question of that sort which did not  
affect territories which belonged to  
the defeated empires. The answer,  
so far as Ireland is concerned, was  
obviously indicated and was perfectly  
good. But President WILSON then  
went on to say:

"My position on the subject of self-  
determination for Ireland is expressed  
in Article XI of the covenant, in  
which I may say I was particularly  
interested, because it seemed to me  
necessary for the peace of the world  
that a forum should be created to  
which all peoples could bring any  
matter which was likely to affect the  
peace and freedom of the world."

The humbug of this attempt to cre-  
ate the impression that in Article XI,  
he had provided for the Irish the ma-  
chinery for self-determination, a tri-  
bunal, or "forum," as he slyly put it,  
for the examination and adjustment  
of their political wrongs and rights,  
is apparent as soon as we examine  
the text of that article:

"Any war or threat of war, whether  
immediately affecting any of the  
Members of the League or not, is  
hereby declared a matter of concern  
to the whole League, and the League  
shall take any action that may be  
deemed wise and effectual to safe-  
guard the peace of nations. In case  
any such emergency should arise the  
Secretary-General shall on the re-  
quest of any Member of the League  
forthwith summon a meeting of the  
Council."

That is the first part of Article XI.  
Under its provisions Ireland, not be-  
ing a Member of the League, could  
get a meeting of the Council, or "for-  
um," as the President phrases it,  
only on the application of some Mem-  
ber; and if she should succeed in be-  
ing ushered into the "forum" by the  
kind intervention of a friendly Mem-  
ber, what could the meeting of the  
Council possibly do for Ireland? The  
"forum" would end exactly where it  
began, with Ireland in the vocative.

The second part of Article XI, in

which President WILSON intimates  
that he is so particularly interested  
as a gateway to the "sacred right of  
self-determination" for Ireland, is as  
follows:

"It is also declared to be the  
friendly right of each Member of the  
League to bring to the attention of  
the Assembly or of the Council any  
circumstance whatever affecting in-  
ternational relations which threatens  
to disturb international peace or the  
good understanding between nations  
upon which peace depends."

That is all of Article XI, to the last  
word. If the most optimistic friend  
of Irish independence can figure out  
from the text of the article in which  
the President professes to be particu-  
larly interested the slightest prospect  
of progress toward self-determination  
by way of the Council or Assembly  
of the League of Nations he possesses  
an imagination that could reach  
heaven by climbing the northeast end  
of a rainbow.

A "forum" for the Irish people!  
We wonder that President WILSON  
did not offer them a soap box.

Bishop Burch's Opportunity.

The new Protestant Episcopal Bishop  
of New York has no easy task before  
him. The work of the church in the  
period of rehabilitation and readjust-  
ment before us will be difficult. The  
unrest which assails all our mundane  
institutions will attack the ecclesiastical  
edifice. The chances of error will  
be many, the perils of progress  
numerous, but the opportunity for  
service will be so great that any man  
would gladly give his whole being to  
utilize it in the fullest extent.

Bishop Burch possesses a useful  
qualification for his office in the in-  
imate acquaintance with diocesan  
affairs he has gained as Suffragan  
Bishop. He is familiar with the rou-  
tine of his new post. He should not  
be obliged to spend as much time in  
familiarizing himself with its intricacies  
as another might. He ought to be  
able to put his house in order  
promptly, and then to give his time  
to the problems that must be solved  
quickly if the church is to do all it  
should do in the establishment of  
sound conditions.

One thing is unthinkable. It is  
that the Protestant Episcopal Church  
or any other should stand still while  
the world changes, or withdraw from  
the public works of not specifically  
religious nature in which practically  
all sects have of recent years be-  
come so conspicuous. Even if the de-  
sire to transform a church into a con-  
gregation of mystics aloof from the  
world existed, it would be folly to at-  
tempt it and impossible to accomplish  
it without changing the church from  
a living force for human betterment  
into a mere museum of formulae. Such  
an institution would be interesting,  
and might benefit a comparatively few  
individuals, but its power among men  
would be reduced to a point at which  
it would be negligible.

That the present situation offers  
broad opportunity for the church is  
a commonplace. If some men are  
shaken in their faith, more men are  
shaken in their unfaith. In both  
classes countless thousands of doubt-  
ers look with longing hearts and re-  
ceptive minds for virile leadership in  
the things of the spirit. They ask to be  
guided to faith. They grope for a  
hand which shall clasp theirs in the  
quest for that confidence in the fu-  
ture all human beings covet. The  
ministry of God which can answer  
their questions and satisfy their plead-  
ings will achieve a triumph which  
will shine magnificent in the annals  
of human history.

A Programme for Breaking the  
Heart of America.

A remarkable prediction is made by  
former Senator J. HAMILTON LEWIS,  
who, according to the Chicago corre-  
spondent of the New York Times,  
"has been in close touch with the  
President":

"President WILSON is not only bent  
on the relief of the world horrors of  
war, but he will soon announce the  
doctrine of socializing the coal, oil  
and national road and water high-  
ways, that these may be taken con-  
trol of by the whole people for their  
selves as the people's property."

Isn't coal expensive enough now?  
Isn't gasoline costly enough to suit  
the most extravagant motorists?  
Are not the roads of America bad enough  
to please the most covetous maker of  
axles?

How would you like to give your  
order for the winter's coal to another  
Burlington?

1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1. Says Mr. Wilson.

President WILSON's assertion, made  
to the San Francisco Association, that  
the six votes of the self-governing  
dominions of the British Empire in  
the assembly of the League of Na-  
tions really amounts to only one, and  
that despite them the British Empire  
would have no more power in his  
League of Nations than the United  
States, is tantamount to a declara-  
tion that in making provision for  
these votes the authors of the league  
worked a bunco game on the states-  
men of the British Empire.

If the votes count for nothing, why  
should they have been authorized? If  
it was done merely to tickle the van-  
ity of the "colonials," as the English  
call their overseas compatriots, why  
was not a vote given to each State in  
the United States? In every State it  
would be easy to find an amiable gen-  
tleman with well lined purse, or a  
deserving patriot hungry for the spoil  
of office, willing to live abroad for the  
distinction of his country.

There will be persons so cynical as  
to question the President's allegation  
that these superabundant British

votes are entirely impotent, as Presi-  
dent WILSON says they are. Great  
Britain was not idle at the peace con-  
ference. It was not engaged in aim-  
less wandering in the academic grove  
at Paris. Great Britain got about  
what Great Britain really wanted: It  
knocked freedom of the seas into a  
cocked hat, it picked German colonies  
which round out the empire in a good  
many parts of the earth, it swallowed  
Palestine without difficulty, it ob-  
tained President WILSON's endorse-  
ment of imperial authority in Egypt.  
It is not necessary to enumerate all  
the things Great Britain wanted and  
got. The reasons why the empire  
builders wanted most of these things  
are clear, and the fact that Great  
Britain wanted six votes in the as-  
sembly of the League of Nations does  
not bear out President WILSON's pub-  
lished statement that six votes really  
make only one vote.

Pay in the Army and Navy.

A navy officer calls THE SUN's at-  
tention to the fact that, serious as the  
matter of insufficient pay in the navy  
is now, it will be worse after October  
1 among the married officers on sea  
duty. On the date named the allow-  
ance for quarters, made to officers  
with dependents while the officers are  
at sea, will be stopped.

This allowance for quarters has  
helped to some extent to ameliorate  
conditions. An officer at sea had  
something extra to apply to the ex-  
penses of his family. As our corre-  
spondent says, "Officers on shore will  
actually receive materially greater com-  
pensation than officers at sea." The  
shore billets will be tempting.  
This is obviously a bad thing.

The army is losing officers every  
day because the pay is inadequate at  
the present prices of necessities. Four  
hundred have resigned in the last  
seven weeks. What hope is there for  
a powerful navy and an efficient army  
if the Government cannot keep the  
men who compose the framework?

Anyway, the Bullitt memory stored  
up some of the happenings in Paris,  
and the witness brought back some  
papers with him, and so returned able  
to give to a committee another an-  
swer than "I do not recall," or "I was  
not informed," or "I had no knowl-  
edge of that until I returned," or "All  
documents relating to that subject are  
still in Paris."

Holland will soon be forced to pass  
an anti-dumping law if the influx of  
Germany's royal exiles continues.

Sir OLIVER LOCKE's declaration that  
if the atomic energy of an ounce of  
matter could be utilized it would be  
sufficient to raise the German war-  
ships sunk in Scapa Flow and pile  
them on top of the Scottish moun-  
tains may encourage the believers in  
the efficacy of the League of Nations.

Bigger huckleberries coming—New  
Jersey woman hopes to grow them as  
large as blackberries—Headline.

Let the goal be one blueberry to a  
pie!

The Kansas City Independent con-  
sidered in sprightly fashion the ques-  
tion said to have been asked by the  
Prince of Wales, "Where is Boston?"  
It admits with admirable modesty that  
if the Prince had asked "Where is  
Kansas City?" his mentors could not  
be justly accused of letting the young  
man enter his predilection for Kansas  
amissions unprepared. The point is  
well enough taken, but, after all, may  
it not be that the whole discussion,  
now grown nationwide, follows upon  
a slight misprint of what the Prince  
actually said? It seems reasonable to  
assume that he was well prepared and  
asked a question pertinent and eternal.  
"What is Boston?"

September 23 is moving day for  
Summer, but Autumn seems to be fol-  
lowing the year's tendency to get an  
advance dispossession order.

Of course, under the League of Na-  
tions national sentiment which has so  
violently expressed itself in the deeds  
of D'ANNUNZIO would be so completely  
suppressed that it could not by its un-  
thinking impetuosity endanger the  
peace of the world.

Steepjack mistaken for movie actor—  
Newspaper headline.

It must have been a great disap-  
pointment to those who made this hu-  
miliating blunder to learn that the  
steepjack was risking his life in es-  
sential labor and not for the exalted  
purpose of thrilling patrons of the  
screen drama.

An aviator has been arrested in New  
Jersey charged with Sabbath breaking.  
The increase in lawlessness is posi-  
tively appalling.

Unlimited rides for \$1 a Week.

From Popular Mechanics Magazine.  
A remarkable experiment in that rate  
street car service is being tried in the  
city of Rochester, N. Y. The system is  
operated on August 18. The system is  
the simplest possible. For \$1 the passenger  
buys a pass, good for one week, which  
gives him and other members of his  
family the privilege of unlimited riding.  
Conductors do not punch the cards nor ask  
identification of the holder, and of course  
no transfers are needed. The week's card  
expires at midnight on Sunday, each issue  
being distinguished by a different color.  
Obviously the company hopes to raise the  
average transportation expenditure of its  
patrons by this bold move.

TRADE BRIEFS.

For the three months ended with June  
Canada's foreign trade was made up of  
merchandise entered for consumption,  
\$2,044,096,748; merchandise re-exported,  
\$244,096,748; foreign merchandise  
exported, \$11,043,151; total, \$2,299,246,647.

A company called "Societa Adriatica  
Commerciale Importazione, Esportazione,"  
and having for its object the fostering of  
trade between Italy and the United States,  
has been organized in Venice. All the principal agencies of  
that city are said to be interested in the  
new concern.

Consul-General Frederick W. Goding,  
Guayaquil, Ecuador, has received a letter  
from the United States, dated August 18,  
in which he is informed that the price of  
the most 5 to 10 per cent. of last year's  
crop will be realized. In consequence the  
price has risen to about 30 cents gold a  
pound f. o. b. Guayaquil.

There is a shortage in Australia of es-  
sentials of food for sheep making, but an  
over-supply of bicarbonate. Shippers should  
be careful not to attempt to substitute  
any other compound of soda or anything  
else, as buyers strictly refuse to permit any  
deviation from their orders.

## BASEBALL'S TWO SIDES.

The Pennant Fight's the Thing That  
Interests the Public.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: In  
spite of the hubbub raised by the ad-  
mission that President Ban B. Johnson  
of the American League owns stock in  
the Cleveland club it will be a hard  
matter to convince those interested in  
the national game that he is guilty of  
any great crime. As a matter of fact  
the average baseball enthusiast is not  
very much interested in the business end  
of the game, and the efforts of certain  
club owners in the league to create a  
scandal in major league baseball are far  
less condemned rather than approved.  
The great game has already had enough  
unfavorable notoriety, especially during  
the war, and there seems to be no rea-  
son why it should be dragged into court.

Those who have followed the affairs  
of the American League since its organiza-  
tion are aware of the fact that one  
man has been responsible for its suc-  
cess. That man is Ban Johnson. He  
may be accused of every crime on the  
calendar just now by his enemies, but  
the fact remains that it was through  
his perseverance, diplomacy and fore-  
sight that the American League has de-  
veloped into what it is at present. We  
have only to refer to the results of the  
world's series to realize that the Ameri-  
can League is the major league.

As far as Johnson's ownership of  
stock in the Cleveland club is concerned,  
he wouldn't any sensible business man take  
the same steps to preserve the organiza-  
tion over which he presided? Johnson  
has stated that it was a difficult matter  
to interest capital in the club after  
Charles Somers had been forced to re-  
linquish control because of bankruptcy.  
He succeeded in interesting John Dunn,  
the day after it had known "Josh Bil-  
lings," the old man brightened up and  
replied: "Did I know Hank Shaw?  
Oh, yes. He and I were chums. I had  
a livery stable in those days and Shaw  
used to come to the barn and feed my  
horses for me before breakfast. Years  
afterward he wrote to me that he  
wanted to live on the farm. I told him  
to buy the corner opposite the  
Court House for him and not to give  
too much for it, but to get it and he  
would come back. But the property  
didn't go into the market, and one day  
Shaw dropped dead, so that was the  
end of it. Yes, I knew Hank Shaw and  
all his folks."

George Kocman, Siberian traveler  
and author, was a telegraph operator  
at Norwalk in 1859. His father is said  
to have been the first telegraph operator  
in the town, and his mother is num-  
bered among the beautiful dames of  
local history.

Incidentally Norwalk is the home of  
several direct descendants of William  
Hurry, who rang the Liberty Bell at  
Philadelphia July 4, 1776.

The Rev. Enoch Conger, who settled  
in Huron county in 1824, gave two sons  
to the country's service. Omar D. Con-  
ger went from Michigan to the United  
States Senate, where he became the Re-  
publican leader and was unsurpassed  
in the United States for his firmness  
and courage.

David R. Locke, the "Petroleum Ves-  
tulus Naby," who desired to be post-  
master at the Corners, established the  
Plymouth Advertiser in Huron county  
in 1853. He had entered Plymouth  
with less than \$5, but he married one  
of a farmer's seven daughters, his  
mother-in-law gave the bride a cow,  
and the couple began the homestead. The  
cow promptly jumped the fence, however,  
and went home, which inspired an ar-  
ticle in which Locke humorously told  
how a mother had presented each of her  
seven daughters at marriage with a  
cow—the same cow. The Naby letters  
from "Cedar X Roads," where Bas-  
com raised the price to a cent a letter,  
had their origin in the Findlay Jaffer-  
son in 1860. From Findlay Locke  
went to the Toledo Blade, which made  
him a fortune.

John Chapman, nicknamed "Johnny  
Appleseed," took up his abode at New  
Haven, Huron county, about 1811. This  
hardy pioneer was a pedlar, friend of  
Indians, rattlesnake hunter and  
caused the wilderness of Ohio and In-  
diana to blossom with orchards, and he  
lives in history as the benefactor of  
hundreds of thousands of Buckeyes and  
Hoosier pioneers. His name is en-  
shrined in a book written by the Rev.  
Newell Dwight Hillis.

At Milan, Erie county, three miles  
from Norwalk, stands the birthplace of  
Thomas A. Edison. A man told me  
that when they were boys the young  
inventor one day lured him to the attic  
of the old house where Edison was ex-  
perimenting with an electric battery.  
Edison told him to take hold, receiving  
a shock which made him howl. Without  
even raising his eyes from the instru-  
ment Edison calmly observed: "Well,  
I guess I've got it about where I want  
it."

Jay Cooke, who financed Uncle Sam  
during the civil war, was a native of  
Genesee, Erie county.

Henry M. Flagler once lived in Huron  
county.

To many who have read "Uncle Tom's  
Cabin" or who have enjoyed the play,  
there may be interest in the historic  
fact that it was to Sandusky, in the  
autumn of 1850, that George Harris,  
his wife Eliza and their little boy were  
taken on the Underground Railroad  
when fleeing from slavery. At Sandusky  
they were secreted for two days. Cut-  
ting short her hair Eliza put on a man's  
clothes. The boy was dressed as a girl  
by the care of a kind white woman; and  
as Eliza and the child were almost white  
the three runaways boarded the steamer  
Arrow before the very eyes of Eliza's  
unsuspecting master, who stood on the  
wharf. In a few hours the fugitives  
were safe at Malden, Canada.

WILLIAM B. THOM.

New York, September 18.

At Oyster Bay.

His no need of travelled shows.

That his message may be heard.

From his infinite repose.

He can speak the clearest word.

His no need of any quest.

Any kind of pomp and pride.

From his calm untrodden ride.

He can draw men to his side.

From the land's far corners met.

Journey pleases to the Man;

Being and his own power to gain.

For he speaks America.

ADOLFO FRANCO.

New York, September 18.

## THE OHIO FIRELANDS.

A Bit of the Western Reserve Which  
Produced Famous Men.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: A  
recent trip to the Firelands of Ohio has  
refreshed my memory as to living and  
late celebrities from that region. Huron  
and Erie counties comprise practically  
all of the Firelands, which are so called  
because they were given to sufferers  
from fires in Connecticut in the Ameri-  
can Revolution. Thus they have their  
New London, Greenwich, New Haven  
and Norwalk, namesakes of cities in  
Tankland. The Firelands form the  
western end of the Western Reserve, the  
people of which, Horace Greeley is  
credited with saying, are the most in-  
telligent in the world.

Taylor Sherman, who surveyed, allotted  
and partitioned among the owners the  
100,000 acres of the Firelands, and  
Charles B. Sherman, who was later in  
charge of the tract, were respectively  
grandfather and father of General Wil-  
liam Tecumseh Sherman and the Hon.  
John Sherman of Ohio.

At Norwalk Academy eighty years ago  
were enrolled Rutherford B. Hayes,  
nineteenth President of the United  
States; Charles Foster, Governor of  
Ohio and President Harrison's Secretary  
of the Treasury, and General James B.  
McPherson, one of General Grant's fa-  
vorite commanders, who was killed be-  
fore Atlanta in the civil war.

Henry W. Shaw, better known as  
"Josh Billings," lived at Norwalk from  
1835 to 1